

THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I.

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NUMBER 41.

THE DAILY REBEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (EXCEPT MONDAY) BY
FRANC. M. PAUL.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Proprietors of the Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works, propose to sell the entire establishment, including machinery, tools, stock on hand, &c., all of which is considered the best of its kind in the Confederacy. We are now doing a large and profitable business which would go immediately into the hands of our successors. The superior advantages of location will always insure an increasing business to any extent added. Persons desirous to inspect will find the address.

THOS. WEBSTER & CO.

Chattanooga, July 31, 1862.

Atlanta Confederate and Intelligencer, August 1, 1862, and **Sentinel**, Montgomery, Aug. 1, 1862, and **Mobile Telegraph**, Calumus Sun, and the Mobile Advertiser and Register copy one month, daily, and send bill to this office.

Good Investment for Capital!

COTTON FACTORY.

50 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
of the Gwinnett Manufacturing Company, Inc.

Now is the time for gentlemen to do their country service, and make money in the operation.

The facts are, that the Company have more money than capital to run, and wish to increase funds and run all the machinery for the purpose of supplying as far as possible the demand on a country for thread and cloth.

The Company is doing well on capital employed, and do relatively better on no capital.

For pictures addressee.

E. STEADMAN, Agent,
Lawrenceville, Georgia.

Negroes for Hire

On the 23d day of August, 1862, at the Market House in Chattanooga, I will proceed to hire out to the highest bidder at public outcry for the space of three months two likely negro slaves, to-wit: one boy, Ephraim, aged about 14 years, and one negro woman, Rebekah, with two children belonging to the estate of the late Mr. E. Kennedy, deceased. The boy is to be hired out to the highest bidder for the hire payable at the end of the term of hiring, bearing interest from date; also, to give him a sum double the value of the slave or slaves hired, conditioned that he will furnish said slave or slaves with comfortable clothes, proper food and necessary medical attention during his term of hiring, and that he will faithfully deliver up said slave or slaves to me at the end of said term of hiring.

J. C. WARNER, Adm'r,
estate W. E. Kennedy, dec'd.

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE CLEVELAND, TENN.

Rev. J. N. Bradshaw, Principal.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 1st day of September next, under the direction and professorship of the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, who has had charge of it for the last ten months.

The trustees in making this announcement would especially appeal to all citizens who have daughters to educate, to send them to this institution. Mr. Bradshaw has had charge of the school for the last ten months, during which time he has rendered ample, and we may say, perfect service to the trustees, patrons and students. There never was a better time for men to educate their daughters than now—money is plenty—everything a former raises bears two prices, and the tuition to this School is the same that it was when everything was at low figures.

What can be done for a woman in a foreign country, her daughter? None. Because here in Cleveland a hasty locality, we have an Institute with an excellent instructor, aided by a sufficient corps of assistants, to instruct all who may favor it with their patronage. Let one and all put their trust to the wisdom and knowledge of Mr. Bradshaw, and let us all unite to aid and encourage our own town.

The Mayor of Philadelphia recommends the citizens to form military organizations to repel invasion.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF NASHVILLE.

Our Prisoners Arriving at Vicksburg.

Good News from Kentucky!

Mobile, Sept. 12.—A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, Sept. 11th, says Dr. D. W. Strader arrived this morning, in charge of a Yankee stage, bringing three prisoners captured by Col. John Morgan, on the 31st, at Columbia, Ky. No reports that the Kentuckians are flocking to Morgan by hundreds, and a general uprising of the people.

Bell's army is said to have evacuated Nashville, taking the Edgefield road to Bowling Green. Gen. Bragg in full pursuit of him.

The Register's extra of to-day, contains a letter from Morgan's command, giving a glorious account of the progress of our cause.

Morgan is creating the prominent Union citizens, and taking their bonds conditioned, that they are to be exchanged for the southerners, or report as prisoners of war.

Louisville dates of 3rd inst., contain Bull Nelson's letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, admitting a total rout at Richmond Ry., and censures Gen'l Mansfield for bringing on the battle, in violation of orders. All Government stores had been removed from Lexington before its capture. It was evacuated on the first instant. The Legislature—now in session at Louisville—passed resolutions calling out fifty thousand men for thirty days. Gov. Robinson's proclamation calls the people to arms, and appoints rendezvous at Paris, Louisville, Bowling Green and Paducah. A perfect panic prevails.

Five hundred negro freed (stolen) by Curtis, arrived at St. Louis, on the 31st ult., and two hundred more are expected.

Our men are rallying in Missouri.

From Mississippi and Louisiana.

Jackson, Sept. 11.—Four thousand Confederate prisoners arrived at Vicksburg yesterday principally those captured at Fort Donelson. They complain of barbarous treatment by the Yankees.

Official information has been received that Gen. Pratt, with a force of Texans and Louisianians, attacked the enemy at Bayou Lineaux, killing forty, and capturing one hundred and forty-four prisoners, with a battery of field pieces. Our loss one.

Pennsylvania Frightened.

RICHMOND, Sept. 11.—Late Northern papers received here indicate that serious apprehensions of an invasion are felt at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Penn. At the former place business was suspended, and the citizens were forming into companies and drilling.

The Mayor of Philadelphia recommends the citizens to form military organizations to repel invasion.

Congressional.

In the Senate the resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. Haynes of Tennessee were referred to the committee on Judiciary. A bill was passed declaring that the first section of the act passed February 18th, 1861, concerning the exemption of certain goods from duty remains in full force.

The exemption bill was further discussed by Mr. Henry of Tennessee, and Mr. Maxwell of Florida.

In the House the session was occupied in further discussion of the Conscription bill.

From the Knoxville Register.

List of Killed and Wounded of the 7th Regt., Tenn., Vol., at the Fight on the 29th and 30th of August, near Murfreesboro.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Sept. 7th, 1862.

Company A, none.

Company B, S. J. Dickerson, mortally wounded—since dead; J. R. Parry, head, leg and mouth—severely; J. H. Parry, head—slightly; B. F. Thackston, leg—slight.

Company C, E. G. Clark, killed; J. F. Anderson, hip—slight.

Company D, F. F. Chamberlain, leg—slight; A. W. Heath, thigh—severely; S. W. Graves, throat—slight; A. K. Miller, hip—slight.

Company E, F. A. Hughes, groin—severely; J. F. Peckett, face—slight; W. A. Glendinning, shoulder—severely; W. D. Githery, back—slight.

Company F, none.

Company G, D. Johns, mortally—since dead.

Company H, J. T. Tinker, killer; R. N. Jackson, mortally—since dead; B. Alexander, foot—slight; S. Harris, breast; R. Wainick, arm, J. D. New, knee—slight; Lieutenant R. P. Dinkin, hip—severely. This company went in with eight, and had seven killed and wounded.

Company I, Lieutenant W. Barkender, leg—slightly; E. Smith, thigh; J. L. Waipool, hand—slight.

Company K, W. A. Watkins, killed; W. L. Lester, killed; Lieutenant M. V. Beard, slight; E. L. F. McKenzie, arm and thigh—severely.

The 1st and 14th Tennessee Regts., in the same Brigade, suffered more severely than ours. Col. Forster, who commanded the 14th Regt., fell while leading his men gallantly to the charge. He was a resident of Cartersville. His affection to his afflicted family our sincere sympathies.

No, you see, Mr. Editor, we have to mourn the loss of our loved and gallant dead, while we rejoice at our success.

W. H. ARMSTRONG, Chaplain.

A collision occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad a few days ago—little damage done.

L. L. PARHAM,
Aug. 23.

\$10 REWARD.

STRAVED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on Thursday, 26th August, 1862, one bay mare, with a small white spot on her forehead, a knot or two on her back, the marks of a saddle. Her hair is white, and she runs on one leg. I will pay the above reward to any person who will bring her to me. Any information respecting her whereabouts will be greatly appreciated.

L. L. PARHAM,

Aug. 23.

The Charges of Cruelty against Gen. Bragg

From the Mobile Register and Advertiser.]

MOBILE, August 30, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: As there seems to be an impression throughout the country that Gen. Bragg is in the habit of shooting men merely for the pleasure it gives him, I feel it my duty as one conversant with the circumstances under which every man was shot during the time he was in command of the army of the Mississippi from the time of his arrival at Corinth and Corinth until within a few weeks previous to his departure to Tupelo. The following facts will, I am sure, be substantiated by those holding the highest command in that army. The first man executed in Gen. Bragg's corps was a member of the Texas Rangers, a foreigner by birth, who had enlisted in Texas; came to Corinth or that neighborhood with his regiment, deserted from it, joined the Federals, and was taken prisoner with several Yankees and cloathed in their uniform, &c. He was tried by a court martial for that purpose, condemned to be shot, which sentence was approved by Gen. Bragg. Before being executed he admitted his guilt, and said if he was released "he would not desert again." The sentence of the court in this case was executed.

General Bragg is to be seen daily now pronouncing Pennsylvania Avenue, in a new suit, in full uniform. He is always alone, and no one seems to know him, or, at least, no one notices him. We cannot learn that any trial had been ordered for him, or that he had been unconditionally released.

OUR ARTILLERY LOSS.

Our loss in artillery, it is estimated, will be more than thirty pieces. No batteries were taken from the rebels.

LOSSES IN McDOWELL'S CORPS.

The losses in McDowell's corps are very heavy. That of Ricketts' division is the heaviest. Out of his Generals there remain but one—Carroll, wounded some time ago; Durves and Tower, both wounded last Friday. Hartshorn being the only one left in command. A few days will suffice to reorganize the remnant of the corps who are now here.—The 11th Pennsylvania, Col. Lewis, from your city, have about one hundred men left.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON CITY—WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN POPE—INCOMPETENCY OF McDOWELL.

The most important admissions of the extent of the defeat which the North has sustained on the plains of Manassas, and in the neighborhood of the Potomac, are contained in the unjoined Washington correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, A. M.—Washington was last night in a state of great excitement, and not without most substantial cause; crowds were gathered at all the hotels, discussing and speculating on the future, and the announcement that Gen. McClellan had been assigned to the command of all the troops assembled for the defense of Washington, was generally predicted to mean that before twenty-four hours should elapse the whole army of Virginia would be within the area of territory under his jurisdiction.

The facts are, that the army of Virginia has been out-generalled, out-flanked, and so disheartened by the daily and hourly evidences of superior generalship on the part of the rebels, that it is now on the way to Alexandria, mourning the loss of many gallant officers and men, who have lost their lives, are suffering from wounds and exhaustion, many of them in the hands of the rebels.

By the time this letter reaches you the whole command of Gen. Pope will have fallen back upon the entrenchments and works for the defense of Washington under the command of Gen. McClellan.

The wounded here say they have no faith in General Pope's capacity to command a great army, and ridicule the pretentious announcements he puts forth, at the commencement of the campaign, with "headquarters in the saddle," &c. They complain of bad generalship and that he has walked into a trap set for him, with out foresight or common prudence.

As to General McDowell, his withdrawal from the army of Virginia is a necessity that the President can no longer resist. Not only is his whole command, but every other division, demoralized; that in him there is no energy, no dash, no dash, and no dash, and that he has walked into a trap set for him, with out foresight or common prudence.

Our information met on the battle field a Committee of Washingtonians, about a hundred in number, who had come out with an ambulance train of 371 vehicles, to carry off the wounded of the enemy. They had left Washington under the impression that the Confederates were in flight through the mountains, and that the Committee's services were needed by Pope simply that the actor of his pursuit might not be interrupted by hospital duties. They were of course much chagrined when they learned their error.

The most of this Committee expressed themselves as desirous to see the war closed; but others breathed ferocious sentiments, and said that it would be particularly inadmissible to make peace under their present disgraces.—Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 9.

The Romance of War.

Our readers doubtless remember the story we published a few weeks since connected with the taking of Courtland, Ala., by General Armstrong, of Gen. Price's army. A young lady of that place had promised to bestow her hand and her fortune upon him who should avenge the wrongs and insults we had suffered from a Federal officer. She was avenged.

The return of the army to Washington is a great mortification in military circles, and it will, doubtless, be one of equal mortification to the whole country. After fifteen months of toil and labor, we have now returned to the starting point, and the whole work has to be commenced again.

The Confederates now again reiterate their assertion with some show of plausibility, that the South can never be conquered.

There can be no doubt that the South can never be conquered, but the mortification is great, and the disappointment so deep, that every man seems to carry his feelings in his countenance. There is a gloom this evening of a change in the cabinet.

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